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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

Situation Unchanged!

NEWS FROM PARIS!

Movements of the Germans!

DEATH OF A GENERAL!

BISMARCK'S LAST CIRCULAR!

The Armistice Negotiations!

THE SIEGE OF BITSCHE!

Affairs at Rome!

DISPOSITION OF THE POPE!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM FRANCE.

GEN. BURNSIDE ON A PEACE MISSION.

TOURS, October 4.—General Burnside, in company with a couple of friends, has undertaken a voluntary mission to Paris. He arrived there on Sunday and had an interview with M. Favre. Should he judge it indulged the visit may be the means of promoting peace, or at least of impressing upon Favre the futility of further resistance.

ENCOUNTER WITH GUNBOATS.

The encounter between the gunboats on the Seine and the Prussians at Bois de Villaneour was not very serious. A few shells from the boats disposed of the Prussians.

ALL SOUTH FRANCE IN ARMS.

A special correspondent at Boulogne sends word from Tours that all the South of France is under arms. Great numbers of troops have arrived at Tours within the past week from Bordeaux and Marseilles. The towns on the Loire, Angers, Saumur and Nantes, are crowded with soldiers, and drilling goes on incessantly. The towns on the Rhine from Lyons to Avignon and Arles, have the appearance of camps. Bourges is in the same condition. No thought of peace seems to be anywhere entertained.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

The result of the Prussian operations thus far in front of Paris is summarized in a special dispatch from a correspondent at Versailles, who telegraphs that there had been no important progress made in the siege up to the 27th of October, and it is evident that the French in Paris have fully availed themselves of the long delay in the German advance upon the capital.

ORGANIZATION OF FRENCH TROOPS—CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON TOURS.

TOURS, October 4.—An officer in the late Pontifical army has arrived here to organize a Corps of Free Rifles. Gen. Chandron is to have command.

The Fifteenth Corps is now organizing here and at Bourges.

The Garde Mobile received six thousand Chassepots to-day.

The Prussian [illegible] recently crossed the Rhine near [illegible] and was yesterday driven out of [illegible].

There is every [illegible]ement on foot with the enemy's [illegible].

THE IMPERIAL CONSPIRACY.

It is how certain the order recently issued by the Provisional Government for the arrest of Grand Perret and Bernier [illegible] occasioned by evidence found in the private documents seized at the Tuileries that both these men were aware that the conspiracy trial at Blois was based upon evidence manufactured by police.

MOVEMENTS BEFORE PARIS.

TOURS, October 4.—An encounter recently occurred between the French [illegible] party and the enemy on the [illegible]. No result given.

The Commanders of Forts [illegible] D'Ivry, on the south of Paris, [illegible] the 28th large masses of Prussians [illegible] to the west towards Versailles. The same day no Prussians were visible from the tower of Vincennes. There are [illegible] sians at Pithiviers.

CLERGY AIDING THE GOVERNMENT.

TOURS, October 4.—The Brittany clergy are taking active lead in measures for the defence. This is also the case in a majority of the south of France. The effect of this is thus greatly strengthened and the population to respect the rights of the clergy and correspondingly renewed.

IRREGULARITY OF POSTAL SERVICE.

The postal service continues irregular and uncertain. The official Journal of the republic is forced to make an explanation. It says that much of the rolling stock of the railroads has been captured or transferred to the northern and eastern roads since the war commenced, and that there is not enough left to run trains regularly.

SHARP SHOOTERS ANNOYING THE ENEMY.

LYONS, October 4.—From all parts of France accounts show that the sharp shooters are now seriously annoying the enemy.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PREFECT AT LYONS.

The Prefect of the Rhone at Lyons has published a proclamation in accordance with the action of the Government lately taken conferring plenary powers on the Prefects, and urges a more exact observance of military discipline. He also dissolves the Corps of Franc Tireurs, and orders the Garde Mobiles. Disobedience of this order will be punished according to military law.

NOTHING INTERESTING FROM PARIS—SORTIE FROM METZ AGAIN REPULSED.

FERRIERES, Oct. 3.—Both in BERLIN and LONDON, Nothing interesting has transpired around Paris.

A sortie from Metz on Thursday was repulsed by Gen. Kummer with heavy loss to the French.

VON MOLTKE REPORTED DEAD.

NEUFCHATEAU, Oct. 3, via TOURS, Oct. 4.—It is rumored here that the Count Von Moltke was in the lead coffin which recently passed through Toul. Von Moltke is a native of Mecklenburg.

THE FIGHT BEFORE PARIS ON THE 30TH.

TOURS, October 4.—Details have just been received here of the battle before Paris on the 30th ult. The fire was constant at Ville Juif for three hours and then ceased subitly. The Prussians were worsted at first, but they brought up a large force of artillery from Montmorency, when the French retreated. They were fist pursued and did not lose a man on the retreat. Many carts loaded with Prussian wounded arrived at the village of Massey.

IMPRESSING SUPPLIES.

TOURS, October 4.—Advices from Compeigne announce that the Prussians have entirely stripped Chateau Thierry. The Prussians have thousands of cattle and sheep and an immense quantity of forage obtained by requisitions upon the surrounding country.

COWARDICE OF THE FRENCH POPULATION.

Letters from different places dwell upon the shameful cowardice of the population, who permit a few Prussians to strip them of everything. Some of the details are scarcely credible. The people, it is said, forcibly drive away Mobiles and Franc Tireurs who wish to defend them. Small parties of Prussians treat towns more harshly than larger bodies.

FROM MARSEILLES—CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

Assurances come from Marseilles that matters there are becoming quite settled. M. Saurier has sent a letter to the Prefects of departments in reference to the election, in which he says that as regards the vote for members of the Constituent Assembly, which the government desires above all else is perfect freedom in the exercise of the electoral franchise.

THE REPORT OF MOLTKE'S DEATH.

NANTES, October 4.—It is known that a great general died recently at Rheims, and it is supposed from the fact that persons who took care of him were menaced with death if they divulged the secret—to have been Gen. Von Moltke.

LEVYING CONTRIBUTIONS—HEAVY FIRING AT PARIS.

ROUEN, October 4, via LONDON, October 4.—Prussians are at La Forte and levy heavy contributions. Continuous firing was heard today on the heights of Epernon around Hombouliet.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A TROOP TRAIN.

ROUEN, Oct. 4, via London.—A railway accident occurred between this city and Amiens to a train laden with French troops. Fifteen were killed, fifteen mortally wounded, and a hundred seriously injured.

FROM LONDON.

A VISIT OF SYMPATHY.

LONDON, October 4.—Lord Alfred Paget, the Queen's representative, has paid a formal visit of sympathy to Eugenie.

VIOLATION OF PAROLE.

A Brussels dispatch states that the Prussians assert that General Ducrott, who now commands a division in the French garrison of Paris, has been guilty of a flagrant violation of his parole, given at Sedan, not to indulge in hostilities against Prussia during the war; also that he fled to Paris after signing the capitulation, constituting two distinct violations of his oath.

COMPLAINT OF UNITED STATES.

A correspondent at Ostend telegraphs that there is great irritation at Berlin on account of what the Prussians regard as a violation of the neutrality laws by the United States in permitting the shipment of munitions from New York to the French ports.

INDIGNATION AT BISMARCK.

A great deal of indignation has been excited here by the publication of Count Von Bismarck's statement, over his own signature, charging Bull Run Russell with falsehood. The matter will not be suffered to drop here. It is understood that this method is adopted by the Prussian Government for the purpose of disarming a number of other alleged conversations with Bismarck, hitherto published anonymously.

THE BISMARCK-FAVRE CONFERENCE.

A Tribune special correspondent telegraphs from Berlin on the 3d: In a circular from Bismarck describing Favre's interview with him, Bismarck says that the terms of peace and territorial cessions were only mentioned incidentally. An armistice was the main point considered, and the first programme submitted, and which the National Defence government rejected, was:

First—That in and about Paris the military *status quo* was to be maintained.

Second—That in and about Metz there was to be a continuation of hostilities, but these were to be limited to a circle around Metz, to be more definitely determined.

Third—That the whole Strasburg garrison as prisoners, the Toul and Bitche garrison to be set free, and the duration of the armistice to be two or three weeks.

OPERATIONS IN FRONT OF METZ.

A *Tribune* special before Metz, 3d, says: The Prussian battery at Lourgail, in front of St. Germain, was destroyed with shells last night. The Prussians made a reserve attack village of Noilly, in front of the French position, and wholly consumed it. It contained stores for the investing army. Jouy, in which the villagers refused to disclose, so the Prussians burned the village and stores together.

PRUSSIAN VICTORIES NO LONGER INSPIRE ENTHUSIASM.

LONDON, October 4.—An American writer in the *Standard* says the news of Prussian victories now falls dead in the United States. Even at Berlin the people are indifferent.

La Situation, Imperial organ here, repudiates relations with Rouher.

NAPOLEON'S MANIFESTO BOGUS.

LONDON, October 4.—The manifesto purporting to have been issued by the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe on the 26th ult., and published to-day in *La Situation*, is unquestionably bogus.

PREPARING FOR BOMBARDMENT.

Paris letters, received to-day, say the Prussians threaten Point Du Jour. The bombardment of that point is daily expected. The books of the great libraries have been removed to cellars. All the windows have been filled with earth, and watchmen have been stationed on Notre Dame cathedral towers.

ITEMS OF FRENCH NEWS.

LONDON, October 4.—Prince Napoleon has advertised his villa at Prangins for sale.

The visit of Republican party to Favre is reported hostile to the plebiscite and will not vote. The rural vote is nearly all unanimous in favor of the government. Favre is said to be waiting an answer to his second letter to King William before deciding how to act.

Calais is filled with National Guard reconnoitering parties who have been sent out toward Arras.

DESPERATE STATE OF BITSCHE.

LONDON, October 4.—Advices from Bitsche represent the condition of the town distressing. Before the bombardment the multitudes of the shops, and the population, taking refuge in cellars, were either suffocated or turned to death.

THE POPE AGAIN APPEALS FOR PEACE.

The Pope has made a new appeal to the King of Prussia in favor of peace.

NAPOLEON'S MANIFESTO.

Little faith is placed in the authenticity of the long manifesto purporting to have been written by Napoleon and printed in *La Situation* here.

TROUBLE AT LYONS.

From Lyons it is stated that Nazare, late Governor, has been arrested for supineness and insubordination. The associates of Gen. Cluseret have been imprisoned.

Gaillardi is under attention of serving under the French Republic.

The barracks at Lyons have been burned by accident.

[Special to the New York Times.]

THE GERMANS WILL SOON WALK INTO PARIS.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A correspondent writing from Paris says: Judging from the latest indications, I think the Prussians will walk into Paris at the first serious attack. No work constructed on the north side of the city mounts Krupp's cannon, at the range which the besiegers, owing to their recent advance, can place them.

RELIEF FOR STRASBURGERS.

LONDON, October 4.—The corporation of Berlin has voted a handsome sum for the relief of the people of Strasburg. The Queen has also subscribed.

A garrison has been placed in the city of Mulhouse.

OBJECT OF THIERS' MISSION.

Thiers says his representations to Russia were confined to the placing of the Tours government in the most favorable light, and to showing its capacity for a rapid establishment. He made no proposition whatever.

The German national party demand a Constituent Assembly and the reconstruction of the Confederation.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

FROM GERMANY.

BISMARCK'S LAST DIPLOMATIC CIRCULAR.

BERLIN, October 4.—The following is a more extended synopsis of the circular recently issued by Count Bismarck to representatives of other countries in Berlin, mention of which has already been made:

The circular Bismarck admits that Favre's representation of what passed at the interview may not have been intentionally wrong, because the conversations at Ferrieres, when propositions were proposed and discussed, Bismarck did say a new Moselle district, to be certainly protected, and including the establishments of Saarlouis, Saarbrucken, Saline, Saargemund, Metz and Thionville, would be demanded by Prussia, but he took this to say this might not be all the territory taken. Favre said he would not cede Metz, as the price of peace all the money France had, but he refused to listen to any territorial surrender. He did not say Metz was specified as indispensible requirement of Prussia, negotiation was useless, as it involved France in dishonor. Bismarck reminded him that they were terms such as France had forced on Italy and exacted from Germany, even with but a previous war, and that the honor of France was not keener than that of other peoples. Favre declined to recognize the precedents, or to see how little the honor of France was concerned with the preservation of the territorial thefts of Louis XIV., or of the Republic, or of the first Empire.

The question of an armistice, says Bismarck, was only discussed at Ferrieres. The statement, therefore, that I had refused an armistice at Ferrieres, unless Paris fell, is false. It was agreed at the Ferrieres meeting that an armistice would be possible, if France would give Prussia a guarantee sufficient to secure against destroying advantages of position she had earned in the war, these guarantees to include the retention by Germany of the lines of communication and the handing over of the fortifications of Paris, pending negotiations, or else a commanding point near the city. It would have been impossible for Prussia to allow Paris free intercourse with the country, as there might thus have arrived supplies and reinforcements. Favre refused these terms, yet promised to consult his colleagues in the Government at Paris.

The programme he carried back and submitted included an armistice of fifteen or twenty days, to permit the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, immediate cessation of military status before Paris, continuance of hostilities under certain limitations, and surrender of Strasburg, Toul and Bitsche. The refusal of these terms must convince mankind that the French government believed their acceptance would produce peace but which was not desired by them.

NO MORE PRISONERS TO BE TAKEN.

BERLIN, October 4.—The Parisians having ordered that no Prussian prisoners are to be taken, because they help to consume the store of food in Paris, the Prussian commanders have also been directed to make no prisoners.

VILLAGES DESTROYED.

All the villages around Metz have been destroyed by the late cannonade.

NAVIGATION OF THE BALTIC.

The navigation of the Baltic will doubtless be safe before the German steamers now about starting for America can arrive.

An Indian Fight.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 4.—The Denver *News* has a report of a fight between nine whites and eighty Arapahoes in the Middle Fork, Colorado. The party were chased to their cabin after a severe fight with the Indians, in which they claim five or six Indians were killed. The cabin was surrounded during the night, but the Indians left in the morning.

Other Cable Dispatches.

ITALY.

VOTING ON THE PLEBISCITE.

ROME, October 3.—The New York *World's* special correspondent telegraphs that voting on the Plebiscitum was a perfect farce. There were forty-eight thousand ayes and but seventy noes. He declares that the Italian soldiers, the paid agents, with the scum of Ghetto, the Ponts and the Parion, voted aye, but that a vast number of the best citizens of Rome abstained from voting, through fear that the change might not be permanent, and others in obedience to the Papal clergy. It cannot be denied, however, that a great majority of the middle classes, lawyers, merchants and many of the nobility voted openly and ostentatiously for annexation. The city was illuminated in many parts at the end of the day, particularly in Corso and in the streets leading from the Pincian to the Piazza Barberini. It was also observed that attempts at illumination were made in Borgo, where no vote was taken.

DIVISION IN THE CABINET.

A correspondent writing from Rome, September 29th, says: It is reported there is a division in the cabinet of Victor Emmanuel, about the transfer of the seat of government to Rome, some being in favor of going there at once while others are in favor of waiting until Italy has a long and decisive war in comprise of good fortune. Probably the former will prevail. The 15th of October is fixed for the visit of the King to Rome. Gen. Menabrea General La Marmora will be appointed temporary Governor of the Roman Territory His commission will include the power of making a definitive settlement with the Pope.

Though Antonelli will endeavor to smooth away difficulties, as he will prefer the luxuries of life at the Vatican to exile to Malta or Island of Malta, one thing is certain, the country will sanction no terms of se tlement that do not involve the death and burial of temporal power.

The Priests and Seminarians again show themselves in the streets. Some of the only once left the Vatican to visit the hospital.

Count Moleami has arrived at Rome to take the direction of the Department of Public Instruction.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE POPE?

ROME, October 4. The vote for plebiscite has not created surprise, as Prince Borghese, leader of the conservatives, and the most prominent priests were previously earnest adherents of the Italian supremacy. The knotty point is, what to do with the Pope? Even the Leonine city is now agitated. Vasile St. Angelo, comprised in the district, is filled with Italian troops, so that the occupation of Leonine city has in fact commenced. In a few days Pio Nino will no doubt be seen driving about as usual, with only a detachment of Italian Lancers as an escort instead of Papal Dragoons. There is no danger of the Pope undertaking flight to a foreign country.

The Pope is getting restless at his confinement in the Vatican during fine weather. The respectful appearance of the Italian soldiers, especially those of the provincial Provinces, when they visit the churches and St. Peter's Basilic, encourages him in the idea of emerging for general view of the invaders. The weather is magnificent. Thousands of visitors are arriving daily.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 4.—A collision occurred to-day on the London and Northwestern Railway near Crewe. Several persons were badly hurt.

A telegram from Shanghai says that the North China *Herald* announces that a treaty has been concluded between Russia and Japan for the expulsion of foreigners.

The testimony before the naval court-martial in the Cadiz case closed yesterday. Judgment reserved.

LONDON, October 4.—O'Sullivan and O'Reilly, understood to be from the United States, have been arrested at York, in Fenian uniform, revolver and ammunition were found at their lodgings. Generals Barnard, Wolfe and Mechler, American officers, traversing under warrants. Two Wolf Department were presented to Baron Von Beust by Minister Jay on the 20th of September, and to Emperor Francis Joseph the following day at a special audience.

The new American Minister to Turkey, Mr. McVeigh, has reached his post of sojourn in Vienna, on the way to Constantinople.

The Belgian Bishops unite in protest against recent events at Rome.

SPAIN.

MONARCHY VS. REPUBLIC.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* at Madrid, writing on the 28th, says: The struggle between Republicanism and Monarchy may last a few months more. It will not be taken for certain that if the Regent obtains powers he demands and incines in favor of any popular candidate for the throne, he is lost. It is equally certain that if Prim assumes the dictatorship we shall have civil war, lasting for years.

DENMARK.

OPENING OF THE PARLIAMENT.

COPENHAGEN, October 4.—The tone of the speech of the King of Denmark, at the opening of Parliament yesterday, was conciliatory. He hoped the settlement of the question now pending with Germany would insure Danish independence, the permanency of future good relations with her mighty southern neighbors.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, October 4.—The Austrian Government again disclaims anxiety about Russia's designs upon the Danubian principalities.

RUSSIA

RG, October 4.—M. Thiers left Vienna.

L AND COMMERCIAL.

ket 4.—Canada 92½; Bonds [illegible]: 5-20s, 91; do 10.40's do 91; do 67, [illegible]; Erie, 18; Illinois, 133½.

ober 4.—Cotton steady, with Orleans 83d. Wheat: Cali[illegible] white 3s 2d@3s 4d; winter 3s 2d@3s 4d; spring 3s 2d@3s 3d. Corn 36s. Pork 86s. Lard 47s. Cheese 43s. Cumberland Middles 65s. Naval Stores

tober 4. Petroleum closed

CAPITAL.

the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1870.

US COMPLAINTS.

ative to the incompetence[illegible] being investigated. Brooks[illegible] exhibit an unexpected in[illegible] Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Cincinnati Mar[illegible] established Pittsburgh. The [illegible] come from small towns aspiring to the rank of cities.

CABINET MEETING.

All the members of the Cabinet, Akerman and Cox excepted, were present at the meeting to-day. The session was about two hours long and business of a routine character only transacted.

REDEMPTION OF STAMPS.

The revenue department will redeem the Black Two cent stamps on and after which the tax is repealed, with other stamps.

CONSUL APPOINTED.

Wm. H. Vessey, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed United States Consul at Nice.

American Board of Missions Sixty-First Annual Meeting.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, October 4. The American Board of Missions began their sixty-first annual meeting in Brooklyn this afternoon. President Hopkins in the chair. The attendance was large. Secretary Treak read a report on the Home Department, stating that eight corporate members were filled last year, eighteen missionaries left for foreign missions, beside twelve who returned to their fields of labor. Twenty-six visit home. The elder branch of the Board received $71,000 during the year. The donations during the year have fallen off $50,000 below the year previous. The Treasurer's statement shows the income of the year, $646,000; expenditures, $677,454. The year began with a debt of $5,925 and closed with a debt of $27,531.

Rev. A. G. Clark read a report on the good prospects for missionary labor in Turkey in Asia, Hindoostan, Madagascar and Sandwich Islands. The native laborers in the good work were 1,050, of whom 119 were pastors and the remainder training for the ministry. The number of single ladies in missions is forty, raising a charge of twenty boarding houses for native girls. During the year 1,500 members were added to the church on profession of faith. Native pastors increased from one hundred and six to one hundred and nineteen. The fifth Hawaiian support their own ministers. The survey coincided with notice of the progress made among American Indians. The Seneccas had been reclaimed, till their land, wear civilized dress and have three schools, with thirty pupils. Since 1826 but ten Senecas professed faith, since then 600 have been converted. The state of the mission in Dakota is hopeful. There are 18 missions, 1,440 laborers, 28 churches, 28,000 church members and 15,77; pupils in the mission schools.

In the evening Rev. Dr. Stearns preached the annual sermon from "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." Dr. Stearns said he believed the proposed transfer of the control of the Board to Congregationalists exclusively would be beneficial.

Suit for Counterfeit Government Bonds.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—District Attorney Davis commences suit in behalf of the government at the present term of the U. S. District Court against Jay Cooke & Co. and Vermilleye & Co., bankers, for the recovery of eighty thousand dollars, the amount of 7-30 bonds sold the government by these firms in 1865, and which prove to be counterfeit. Several thousand dollars of the same kind of notes were also purchased by the government from other bankers, and the present suits are intended to test the question whether the bankers are responsible for the restitution of the money obtained for the counterfeits.

Delaware Becomes Republican.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WILMINGTON, DEL., October 4.—The election for one hundred officers as inspectors of the State election, in November, was held to-day. The vote polled was very light. As far as heard from the Republican majority throughout is 270.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION

At Cincinnati—Large Representation from States and Principal Cities of the Union—Organization—First Day's Proceedings.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, October 4.—The Southern Commercial Convention assembled this morning at 10 o'clock, in Pike's Hall. The Hall has been tastefully adorned with festoons of evergreens, hung on the front of the galleries, as well as around the entrance and through the stairway. The United States coat of arms, with the name of the State on each, are placed in the front galleries. About one hundred and fifty delegates were present at the opening. The Convention was called to order by H. R. Bishop, Vice President for Ohio, of the Louisville Convention, and prayer was offered by Rev. J. L. Robertson. Theodore Cook Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, then introduced George F. Davis, who welcomed the delegates to the city. Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton was then introduced and made the reception address.

The Convention re-assembled at 3½ P. M.

N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, reported delegates present properly accredited from twenty-five States, also from seventy-five principal cities, and consequently declared entitled to seats of the United States. The whole number of delegates present is three hundred and fifty. The following permanent organization was then announced and adopted:

President, John W. Garrett, Maryland. Vice Presidents: Alabama, Colonel M. Wickersham; Arkansas, Captain John A. Macrae; Florida, R. B. Hilton; Georgia, R. S. Willis; Illinois, J. W. Preston; Indiana, Hon. Willard Saulsbury; Kentucky, James Bridgeford; Kansas, Major H. S. Sleeper; Louisiana, George E. Stafford; Maryland, R. C. Holliday; Missouri, Gov. E. H. Stannard; Michigan, J. S. Farrand; Massachusetts, N.P. Banks; New York, Colonel R. P. Baker; North Carolina, J. C. Mills; Ohio, Gov. J. D. Cox; Pennsylvania, Wm. Mutrey; Tennessee, James S. Gibbon; South Carolina, Wm. S. Haster; Tennessee, M. Burns; Texas, Governor J. W. Throckmorton; Virginia, General Joseph R. Anderson; Wisconsin, Bruce Vaughn. Secretaries: H. H. Tatem, Wm. R. Bowes. Reading clerks, Julius F. Blackburn. The report was adopted.

President Garrett, on taking the chair, returned thanks for the honor in a few words, and said that for the first time in the republic conflict through which the country has passed we find representatives from the Southern States meeting on the soil of the Union with those of the Northern States, and the convention welcomed them in terms of warmth and hospitality. In such we take an earnest that fraternity restored and fraternity exists between the North and South. [Prolonged applause.] This is such a festival as it is appropriate for the relations with the South. Her geographical position is such that with enterprise on the part of her citizens her future can be made great beyond the most sanguine expectations. Ohio and the Northern States, whose eminent representatives are present, are ready to extend the hand of the people, namely, the building up of the South. Influences to affect her legislation to build up her industries. Let the people of the whole country unite in the work of improving her rivers and harbors. To construct levees on the Mississippi, and to build the Southern Pacific Railway. [Applause.] is the mere doing of what is due to enlightened selfishness. To accomplish results worthy of the intelligence and feeling and interests should be throughout the country and co-operation already indicated by the assemblage should prevail. At the close of the late war the country interested itself to find the great heroes of the South remaining with their country, standing by their people, and prejudice after liberally suppressed in the war, to aid in reorganizing society and in strengthening the interests of their people, binding up the wounds and joining hands in unity over the glorious Union! [Applause.] What examples of moral courage have been given to the world during the late struggle! That illustrious man, that great and good man, Gen. R. E. Lee, [immense applause] at the close of the war threw aside the sword and took up the pen, personal influence and grand moral heroism in the new work that was requisite for the South. Others of the people have followed in the line traced as President of a college, recognizing that knowledge is power, and that the strength of the South would largely in the future in the education of her people. Such a gentlemen, recent intercourse with that distinguished man has impressed me with the beauty and grandeur of his views on these and other great subjects in connection with the restoration of peace. Recently he accepted the presidency of a railroad, the object of which is to connect the Maryland system with the interior of the South through to Louisiana. In so acting his aim was not only to work out his own fortune, but to lay the foundation for the future the free policy of all would be to bind together North, South, East and West. We [illegible] that the commodity [Queers.] Direct trade is what the South wants. Not only direct routes to the coast, but to foreign countries. Let us have direct lines, so that the cotton of the South can be made into clothing for the Southern people and the people of the South can have the benefit of the profits of factories. The interests of the South are National interests. The people though patriotic recognize that the speedy restoration of the South to all her constitutional rights and to equality and fraternity will give the greatest prosperity to the whole people. [Applause.] Legislation good for the white man would be good for the black man. Let all the people, therefore, unite in such legislation as will insure the permanency of future peace, confidence, the permanency of future good relations with her mighty southern neighbors.

Letters from Gen. Sheridan German and French vs. American Soldiers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, October 4.—Letters have been received from Gen. Sheridan, who is still at the Prussian headquarters. He has witnessed all the battles from the beginning of the war and was present at the surrender of Napoleon. Gen. Sheridan reports the Prussian army well organized and equipped, but expresses the opinion that neither the French nor Prussian soldiers are equal to our own in point of intelligence, skill and arms. Our Remington breech loader, he says, is far superior to the Chassepot or Imperial needle gun. He will remain at the Prussian headquarters probably until the close of the siege of Paris.

Upper Rivers.

GREENSBORO, October 4.—River falling slowly, with five feet ten inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 62 degrees at four P. M.

MORGANTOWN, October 4.—River stationary, with nine inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 62 degrees at four P. M. W.

Northern Ohio Fair.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, October 4.—The Northern Ohio Fair commenced to-day. About three thousand entries have been made. All the departments are fully represented. The prevailing rain storm has interfered greatly with its success. The trial of speed of horses has been postponed until more favorable weather.

Another Freshet at Harper's Ferry.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, October 4.—A private dispatch states that the water at Harper's Ferry has again risen and is much higher than it has been heretofore during the present freshet.

—Further developments about the ravages of yellow fever in New York City and suburbs are published. A soldier died with the disease on Saturday. Other cases are believed to be in the city. Governor's Island, a plague spot, is completely quarantined, and all communication with it, except through the Health Officer, is cut off. The Board of Health held a secret meeting on Monday. Its deliberations were entirely in regard to the fever.

The Cincinnati Industrial Exposition.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, October 4.—The interest in the Exposition daily increases. The attendance to-night is larger than ever before. The decisions to get in and the crowd were so great at times that the doors had to be closed twice and the police had to be called into requisition. The aisles were so crowded that the articles were inspected with little satisfaction. During the day two excursion trains brought in great numbers from the interior, giving a larger number of visitors during the day than on any usual. The success of the grand enterprise is now regarded as almost unprecedented. Committees to receive Governor Geary and other gentlemen to represent them on the Premium Committee. The list, with the exception of one will be completed to-morrow. They are proceeding with great care in the matter of awarding premiums and the decisions will be announced to-morrow upon the managers of the exhibition. Nothing will hereafter be received to compete for premiums. Articles for exhibition will only be accepted by the special consent of the managers. There were many members of the Southern Commercial Convention present this evening.

The National Schutzenfest.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, October 4. The Schutzenfest is proceeding with considerable zeal. To-day the shooting is confined to contests for premiums. The target is five feet in diameter with twenty-five rings one inch apart. The bull's eye twenty-five times is entitled to a goblet

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
D. N. WHITE, Sewickley.
JOHN H. KERR, Pittsburgh.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
JOHN S. ROBB, Pittsburgh.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
PROTHONOTARY,
JOSEPH ROSS, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
JOHN A. SCOTT, Allegheny.
CORONER,
J. G. WEST, Pittsburgh.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Robinson Township.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin township.

MEETING TO-NIGHT.

Hon. Mahlon Chance, United States Consul, Nassau, N. P., Hon. H. Bucher Swope, Esq., and Hon. P. C. Shannon, will address a meeting of Republicans to-night at Hare's Hotel, in this city. The simple announcement of the names of these gentlemen will rally around them Republicans from all quarters. Our citizens will have but this opportunity of hearing Mr. Chance, as he leaves at once to meet his numerous engagements in Ohio.

PETROLEUM, 52½@52¾.

BONDS at Frankfort, 94¼.

A VOTE for Frew will be a vote for Hopkins.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼@113¾.

THE Southern Commercial Convention, now in session at Cincinnati, may be regarded, in a business point of view, as one of the most important bodies that has assembled since the war. The attendance is large and the proceedings promise to be harmonious and largely conducive to national prosperity and attendant happiness.

THE MEETING of citizens held yesterday, in accordance with the Mayors' call, to take into consideration the proposed obstruction of navigation on the Ohio river, at Cincinnati, by the erection of a new bridge, was largely attended and fairly represented all our great local interests. The proceedings were dignified and harmonious, a full report of which will be found in our local columns.

WE CAN hardly blame Germany for feeling indignant over the fact that arms and ammunition in vast quantities are being shipped from our neutral ports to France. We all remember how heartily we condemned England for permitting the shipment of war materials to the confederacy during the late rebellion; but that country did not violate the strict spirit of neutrality, not being responsible for the business enterprises of her merchants, carried on at their own risk.

EVERY VOTE for Frew will be an in direct vote for Hopkins.

IN MAKING UP your ticket, remember that a vote cast for Frew will prove in the returns virtually a vote in favor of Hopkins and Free Trade. Frew has not the shadow of a chance. The only question for Republicans to decide is, Shall James H. Hopkins, a Democrat and a Free Trader, or James S. Negley, a Republican Protectionist, represent old Allegheny county in Congress next session? You cannot say "neither," for Frew has no more chance of being elected to represent this constituency than has Jefferson Davis, who is not a candidate.

WE RETURN OUR SINCERE THANKS to that able and trustworthy exponent of German feeling and true Republicanism, the *Freiheits Freund*, for the following hearty endorsement of our course:

"The GAZETTE has rendered the great service of having from the beginning rightly understood and clearly exposed to the public the Reform Party. The villainous machinations which were used against the Republican candidates by the *noble* organ of the petty clique, the *Commercial*, which undertakes to organize anew the Republican party, have been most completely exposed and turned to disgrace through the thankworthy and untiring exertions of the GAZETTE."

A VOTE for Frew will be lost by the Republican casting it and gained by Hopkins.

BISMARCK is as much troubled and vexed by newspaper correspondents as a horse with flies in summer time. So many false interviews have been reported on the old statesman that, driven to desperation, he has singled out the biggest liar of the lot, Bull Run Russell, and, over his own signature, charged him with falsehood. Old Bis should have known what the world has long known that charging Russell with lying will not cause him to wince the least, as he started into the corresponding business with a very small capital stock of truth, and exhausted it before the opening of the American war.

WE DARE VENTURE the assertion that at least seven tenths, if not more, of those Republicans who signed the call originating the Reform movement will support Gen. Negley for Congress. Such men as James I. Bennett, Park Brothers, Isaiah Dickey, Wm. B. Ross, James M. Cooper, Samuel Richardson, Christian Yeager, Springer Harbaugh, James Wilkins and scores of others we might name, representing our great interests, stand to-day squarely with the regular Republican party and frown upon the attempt to divide its ranks in order to permit a Democrat of Free Trade proclivities to find his way from this District into Congress.

REPUBLICANS, remember, a vote awarded to Frew will be one in favor of Hopkins.

WE have been informed by reliable persons that members of the Third Party have been in different Wards of Allegheny offering persons five dollars to stand at the polls on election day and peddle their party tickets. They could find no persons willing to accept such employment, but were told that if they were that hard pushed for third party men they had better withdraw from the canvass. Our information is so reliable that we have no hesitation in giving it to the public. Every day and hour discloses their weakness, and the utter impossibility of electing Frew. There can be no other reason for keeping him in the field except to defeat Negley by electing Hopkins. What strength can a party have that has to buy friends at five dollars ahead to disiribute its tickets? It has no strength, and every vote cast for it is a vote thrown away for Republicanism, and adding strength to the Democracy. Vote for Negley to defeat Hopkins.

CAN ALLEGHENY COUNTY, with all her great manufacturing interests, afford to be represented in Congress by a Free Trader? No. Then why bring about such a political calamity by voting for Frew, when you know he has no chance of being elected, and that every vote he draws will weaken Negley and strength en Hopkins?

WHEN JAMES H. HOPKINS made up his mind to endorse a Republican protective tariff resolution, why did he not go further and state that his endorsement was not worth the ink it took to write it? *Work is done in Committee.* Suppose, for instance, that this endorsement was made in good faith, how could James H. Hopkins, a Democratic nominee, carry it out? What Republican Speaker would put a Democrat on a tariff committee? What Democratic Speaker would put him on that kind of a committee after reading his address? Where would be his friends in the House? Would we find him discussing the question of a tariff for protection with General Schenck, or would one find him following leisurely after Wood, of New York? What use is his address, *so far as doing any practical good* is concerned? It is nothing but a piece of waste paper and utterly useless, save and except to keep him out of all tariff committees should an anti-tariff Democrat be elected Speaker. Should a tariff Speaker be elected, he would have better sense than to put a Democratic Congressman on such committee.

We urge our readers not to be misled by any such clap trap. Beyond being an electioneering document, it is absolutely worthless, and James H. Hopkins, if elected, can not do one thing towards giving to our State a tariff for protection, even if the opportunity was offered him, and he really desired to do something. We repeat that there is but one tariff man now before the people, who can, if called upon do us any good. That man is the regular Republican nominee. If he is defeated, Hopkins will be elected, and will, even if his intentions are good, be of no more use to us than a man of straw. Vote for Negley as the only way to defeat the Democratic nominee. Place no reliance on the assertions that Frew stands any chance. Do not throw away your votes.

FREW has no earthly chance of being elected on Tuesday next to Congress. The contest is between Negley and Hopkins. Will Republican voters throw their ballots away on Frew to weaken Negley and strengthen Hopkins?

PAY OF JURYMEN.

The English, after centuries of experience of the plan of forcing men to serve on juries without pay, have at last abandoned it, and at the last session of Parliament an Act was passed providing compensation for jurors in civil cases.

The *Commercial*, in its anxiety to inaugurate here the rule of wealth as the best substitute for the rule of aristocracy, has referred to the old English system as an example to be followed, and has claimed for the "Reform" party a purpose to establish that system here, thus practically excluding all but the wealthy fr[om] the j[ury]

If [illegible] not k[now] represe[nt] norance cite a sys[tem] ished as be[fore] is nothing [illegible] thing but the [illegible] and events is its opinions or [illegible]

The English [illegible] move; but they [illegible] backwards. They [illegible] the system the *Com[mercial]* advocates, and had [illegible] throwing it off as a ju[dgment] when the *Commercial* s[ays] the perfection of human [illegible]

The practice of the E[nglish], therefore, be cited any more [illegible] the exploded and abandoned [illegible] *Commercial* would introduce here. The American people are too progressive, moreover, to be content to turn back now, and don the cast-off judicial clothes of other nations. The people rule, here; and they will never consent to give up either the jury-box or the ballot-box to the aristocracy of wealth.

TARIFF OR NO TARIFF? That is the question. Vote for Frew on Tuesday and you lend your help to secure the election of Hopkins and the defeat of Negley.

CONSISTENT.

The *Commercial* of yesterday, in writing the record of William Frew, presents the following as one of his many merits:

We remember distinctly his famous Grand Jury presentment that awakened the public to the necessity of Reform in our Prison System, out of which grew the present Allegheny county Prison Society, the Work House, etc.

Does the *Commercial* really think our citizens are a pack of fools? Is it possible that it can have the slightest sense of respect or shame? Its ignorance we can pity, but its unblushing impudence is beyond parallel. Only a few days since it asserted that the building of this Work House and County Prison was a job gotten up by some "Court House Ring." It had the cost of these buildings in its estimate of *extravagance*. It cried *corruption* over them, and prated about the people having to pay the taxes assessed for building them. *Now* it urges as one of the *merits* of Frew that *he* made a "famous Grand Jury presentment that awakened the public to the *necessity*" of these buildings being erected!

Is not this character of ground and lofty tumbling absolutely beneath contempt? Why, according to the first theory of that sheet, the Work House and County Prison were the work of *special legislation*. Now, it "*remembers distinctly*" his famous Grand Jury presentment. We did not believe at the time that it was so grossly ignorant as not to know better, and called to its attention the fact, that William Frew was the foreman of the Grand Jury who made the presentment. We believe it did not know better, because it had daily intercourse with Frew, who certainly had not forgotten *his* famous presentment.

But if it knew better, why did it make the assertion that the building of the Work House and Prison were measures of extravagance attributed to *special legislation?* Why put forth its figures, and include this well remembered great presentment, in its estimate, to show the people how special legislation was burthening our county with taxation? Was it honest? Was it just to its readers? Was there anything fair about it? What kind of argument is it, that makes the same thing one day corrupt and the next a merit? It is the argument of a sheet driven to double and turn, to avoid the consequences of its own illogical positions.

THE CONTEST for Congress is now between Hopkins, a free trading Democrat, and Negley, a Republican protectionist. Vote for Frew and you weaken Negley and strengthen Hopkins.

OUR CANDIDATES--HOW THEY STAND ON REFORM.

We commend to our readers the following communications, pledging the candidates to support in letter and spirit the resolutions of our Republican Convention. Every one of them is plain, and there is no evasion of the points. Those resolutions were all in the true spirit of reform, within the party, and without endangering its unity. When men place themselves on such ground, any doubt of their intentions can only arise through some personal vindictiveness that has not the slightest reform about it.

SHADY SIDE, Sept. 15, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Esq.,

SIR: I have examined the resolutions announcing the policy of the Party—passed by the Union Republican Conventions on the 30th of August, and in reply to the request of the County Executive Committee state my earnest approval. I have the honor to remain, yours very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

PITTSBURGH, September 13th, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Chairman Allegheny County Executive Committee.

DEAR SIR: The resolution of a late meeting of your Committee, asking Republican candidates to give, in writing, an expression of their views touching the platform adopted by the Conventions of August 30th, is before me.

My answer is,—believing that the full tenor of those resolutions, demanding rigid economy in the administration of public affairs; endorsing and approving the policy of securing interest for the use of public moneys not in use; regulating corporations by general laws; opposing the payment of excessive salaries, and reducing fees to county officers so that their receipts may amount to no more than just and reasonable compensation; favoring protection to American industry; keeping inviolate the sinking fund for the purpose for which it was created; discouraging the importation of Coolie laborers; asking the revision and amendment of our State Constitution; discouraging special and local legislation, &c.; are dictated by sound policy, necessary to the welfare of the Commonwealth and accord with the demands of the people, they meet my hearty approval and support. Respectfully Yours,

GEO. H. ANDERSON.

SEWICKLEY, Sept. 12, 1870.

To Joseph Dilworth, Esq.; Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny County.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with a resolution of your committee requiring, in behalf of all the Republicans of Allegheny county, a positive pledge from all the candidates nominated for office by the Republican conventions that they do now endorse, and will abide by and sustain in every particular, in letter and spirit, the resolutions of said conventions, I hereby state that, after a careful examination of said resolutions, I am prepared to endorse them fully, and I pledge myself if elected to carry out, to the best of my ability, the principles and requirements therein contained. The practical reforms suggested are such as have long since suggested themselves to me, and which, if success fully put into operation, will confer great benefits upon the people of the county and the State. Very respectfully yours,

D. N. WHITE.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH, Sept. 19th, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Esq., Chairman Republican Executive Committee.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee, I herewith state, that the platform adopted by the recent Republican Conventions receives my hearty approval, and should the same be re-endorsed by the people through my election, I shall to the full extent of my humble abilities, endeavor faithfully to promote the principles enunciated both in "letter" and "spirit."

Very respectfully yours, &c.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN: I most heartily commend the resolution passed by you at your last meeting, requesting each candidate on our ticket to pledge himself individually to abide by and sustain the resolutions adopted by our Conventions, Aug. 30, 1870.

I heartily endorse these resolutions, and I hereby pledge myself, to you and to the people of Allegheny county at large, to abide by and sustain them to the best of my ability, in every particular.

Very respectfully yours,

JNO. S. ROBB.

SEPT. 15, 1870.

ALLEGHENY CITY, Sept. 16, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Esq., Chairman Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny County:

SIR: In response to resolutions adopted by the Republican County Executive Committee, at its first sitting, I have the honor herewith to present my cordial adherence to the the platform adopted by the Republican Conventions which assembled at the Court House on the 30th day of August last. I do this the more cheerfully from the fact that the principles enunciated there so fully accorded with my private opinions before engaging in this political canvass. I therefore pledge myself unequivocally to uphold and maintain those principles, whether my fellow citizens shall see proper to elect me or otherwise,—believing that the only mode by which we should seek to continue our glorious party in power is by the maintenance of strict integrity in all offices and a zealous care in the expenditure of public funds, that thereby the load of taxation that now burdens our people may be effectually reduced.

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully, yours,
HENRY WARNER.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 15th, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Esq., Chairman of Republican Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the Executive Committee of September 9th, I fully endorse, abide by, and sustain in every particular, the letter and spirit of the resolutions adopted by the late County Conventions.

JOSEPH ROSS.

PITTSBURGH, September 20, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Esq., Chairman Republican County Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR: In reply to the resolution of the Committee, requesting the candidates to state whether they endorse and will endeavor to carry out the letter and spirit of the resolutions adopted by the late Republican Conventions, I say that I heartily endorse those resolutions and will endeavor to give them practical effect and operation

Respectfully, J. G. WEST.

ALLEGHENY, Sept. 21, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I accept as a fair and truth ful statement of the doctrines and policy of the Republican party the resolutions adopted by the recent County Conventions, and as in the past, so in the future, I will seek by every honorable means their practical application to the wants and weal of our common country.

Very truly, JOHN A. SCOTT.

THERE is no earthly hope of Frew being sent to Congress from this District. The contest has resolved itself down to one between Tariff and Free Trade, between Republicanism and Democracy, between Negley and Hopkins.

THE roar of the artillery at the bombardment of Strasburg was heard distinctly at Stuttgart and Constadt, more than eighty miles from the place of action. It could be heard at a much greater distance on the heights of the hills.

THE THIRD PARTY IN PENN TOWNSHIP—THE PEOPLE REPUDIATE THEM—"GRATIFYING PROGRESS."

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: Last week printed notices were posted up through Penn township, announcing that a meeting of Reformers would be held at the store of M. B. Mitchell on Saturday evening. Major William Frew, John F. Dravo and another speaker whose name is not known, were promptly on hand at the appointed time, for the purpose of haranguing the people, but the people did not come, and the disappointed orators sadly wended their way back to the city. The political heresies preached by them have not extended to Penn township, and they need expect no support from our citizens. C. S.

EVERY VOTE for Frew cast on Tuesday next will be a ballot thrown to the wind. Either James S. Negley or James H. Hopkins will represent this district in the next Congress.

THE SOLDIERS' FRIEND.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Under the above head the *Commercial* of yesterday attempts to prove that Major Frew was the Provost Marshal of Hagerstown under General Reynolds during the battle of Antietam. In order to not do injustice to a *brave* (?) man, we quote:

* * * "Subsequent to the battle of Antietam he was appointed Provost Marshal of Hagerstown by General Reynolds, which position he retained till the return of the Fifteenth Regiment to this city." * * * * *

Now, Mr. Editor, as several of the gentlemen the gallant Major led forth to battle still survive, we would like Major Frew to say if this is published by his authority? We will wait his reply in the *Commercial*, or a correction. If the Major wants the campaign published, let him keep silent, if not, let his organ correct this false statement.

A HIGH PRIVATE.

A VOTE cast for Frew will be a vote against Negley, and will count in favor of Hopkins.

THE WAR.

EDITORS GAZETTE: It seems that our German citizens are not everywhere in favor of a war prolonged to the complete annihilation of the French Republic.

We read in the *Messenger Franco American*, of the first:

A Republican manifestation at Spring field, Saturday, the 24th inst. The citizens of Springfield, (Illinois,) held an imposing meeting in the Hall of the representatives of the State, in order to celebrate the proclamation of the French Republic. There were there Americans, French, Irish and even German citizens, duly convinced that the Republican idea in Europe has the same value for them as for France.

Among the orators of the evening, we will name Colonel Rosette, M. A. L. Knapp and Dr. Wolgemuth, who although a German spoke emphatically for the French Republic. He said:

"In common with all the citizens born in Germany, I rejoiced at the success of the Prussian armies in the war declared by Emperor Napoleon. But after the capitulation of Sedan, the fall of the Napoleonic Empire and the Proclamation of the French Republic, my sentiments were changed. I am an American citizen, I am opposed to Kings, Emperors and Despots, I am in favor of Liberty in all countries, and my sympathy belongs to all nations struggling for their Independance.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Chronicles of the War.

In the days of the late "unpleasantness," during the battle of Antietam, the Governor of the State called upon the men of the Commonwealth to repel the invader.

Accordingly a great host of the mighty men of valor of the Commonwealth assembled at Harrisburg, the capital, and were marshalled by the Governor and marched to the town of Hagerstown, near to the great conflict, to assist McClellan, the Captain of the host, in subduing the enemy.

And it came to pass that amongst the reinforcements there was a Regiment of mighty men of valor, whose leader was named GALWAY, who had seen much service in the wars of his country. And to assist him in commanding the Regiment, he had Captains of hundreds and Captains of Battallion, called *Majors*. Now one of the *Majors* was a man mighty—in words. And he set his battalion in array of battle, across the turnpike that leadeth to *Williamsport*, to repel any attempt of the enemy to approach the supplies or the army at Hagerstown by that road, and the horsemen brought intelligence to the Colonel that a body of the horsemen of the enemy were attempting a raid in that direction, and the valiant men of the militia scented the enemy from afar, and their courage was hot, and they filled their breadbags (haversacks) with ammunition, and laid on their arms along the picket line, waiting for the foe.

Now, it came to pass that the camp equipage of the MAJOR was not luxurious, as became a man accustomed to the soft caresses of a luxurious home, and there were noises in the camp—noises of weapons of war and the neighing of steeds, and the challenges of the screech owl—and he mused within himself and said, "Hath not the hotels of Hagerstown beds for the weary, and why doth I lie here upon the ground, where there is danger—of catching cold; I will even depart and lodge me in an hotel, as becometh an officer of my rank, for am I not a MAJOR?" And he quickly departed to an hotel and left his sword and his sash, and his insignia of rank and authority upon the field.

And it turned out that about the sixth hour of the night, the captain of fifty, who had command of the town, and who had some four score of prisoners in charge, was ordered by the general of the host to take the peisoners of war in his charge, and depart quickly to the rear; and he gathered in his sentinels, and took up the line of march, as ordered, towards Millersburg. And the noise of the town waxed greater, as the guards were withdrawn, and the people of that town were rebel, and rejoiced much at the movement.

Now the MAJOR tossed upon his bed and sleep departed from his eyes, for he feared—that the noises would disturb the rest of his brave command, as they slept upon their arms upon the distant field, and he got him up, and girt him with his suspenders, (for had he not left his sword and his sash upon the field, in charge of his brave men?) and sallied forth into the night, and he heard noises, and voices of command, and he came upon the band of fifty of the soldiers, with their four score of prisoners, and he wondered thereat. And the Captain of the fifty—seeing his superior officer present, and girt about with his suspenders and a rusty bayonet in his hand, instead of a sword—saluted him, and said "thou art a Major, while I am only a Captain, therefore, thou art rightly the commander, give thou command and we will obey." But the Major declined modestly, fearing the want of his insignia of rank, and authority might militate against him, and having no arms wherewith to defend himself, should the enemy appear.

But the scouting horsemen brought intelligence that the enemy's horse had changed their route of advance, and taken the Sharpsville road, and the convoy was ordered back, as before, and the pickets resumed their places in the rebel town, and all things were again lively. Then upon the Major loosened his suspenders and betook himself to his hotel, bestowed himself upon his couch, and dreamt of the "heroic deeds of heroic men." In the morning, about the third hour, the Major awoke, feeling much refreshed, and said to his servant, "get thee to the encampment of my band, and bring hither my sword and my sash, for it is not seemly for a man of war, and a Major, to be without his insignia of rank and authority. And the servant did as he was bidden, and was rewarded with stamps. And the Major girt himself with his sash, of scarlet, and his sword, with its golden scabbard, and he annointed his hair and his moustache with burnt cork and with oil, and his boots were shining like unto a mirror, and he appeared like unto a mighty man of valor; for did not the Sun now shine, and were not all things now lovely? And he appeared before the band of Provost guards, and took command thereof, and spoke many words unto them, and vaunted themselves upon their heroism and courage.

Now the MAJOR was a man of great—words, and spake with the tongue of an angel, and spake muchly and often. And the wars were after a while ended, which called forth the brave malitia, and they returned to their homes, and their military history is it not written in "Bates' history of the rebellion," three volumes, quarto, gilt edges? And the remaining history of the MAJOR, is it not written in the book of the great Bull Ring, and in the chronicles of the Reform party of the county of Allegheny?

SCRANTON, PA.

The Eighteenth Pennsylvania State Fair—The City of Scranton—Success, &c.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SCRANTON, PA., Oct. 1, 1870.

The eighteenth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society closed last evening, and before to night the Fair Ground will be emptied of all on exhibition. It has been a decided financial success; and as an exhibition calculated to benefit the agricultural, horticultural, mechanical and household interests, has been more than average of similar enterprises. The weather up till late on Thursday night was clear and warm, and the streets and roads and every available avenue to the entry and exit gates of the ground were continued clouds of dust. The rain which continued to fall in torrents till Friday evening converted the dust into mortar beds and cooled the ardor of exhibitors and sightsee ers scared, and scattered colonies of tents filled with side shows outside the entrances, and drowned the voices of those inevitable drummers for patrons to the Fat Woman, Big Snake, Ot Pas, Coffee, &c., which infest our fair grounds. The Cardiff was not here; neither was the trained baboon, but their places were filled with bigger humbugs. Towards evening, on Friday, the clouds broke away and the trial ring was enlivened with a mule race. Nine of these Hyenas were entered, and embraced every variety of color, style and equipage, with riders from Wales, England and Yankeedom. The scene was really laughable. Riders were unhorsed by mules having no saddles and saddles emptied by those that had. Of the nine starts only two had got around before your correspondent left, and it was then dark. Trials of speed for roadsters, quick draft and other grades of horses occurred daily and the general display of horses was good, but nothing to commend it over other fairs. There were the usual number of professional horses entered who travel from place to place for premiums.

The fair was held on county fair grounds just without the corporate limits of the city, and is surrounded by mountain scenery and collieries. The place owes its success and rapid increase of population to the mineral resources which surround it. Manufacturing is, however, on the increase, and I notice among others an extensive locomotive and machine works, known as the "Dickson Manufacturing Company." These parties furnished the engine for the Society for power hall—which was well filled with various kinds of machinery in active operation—and was without doubt the most attractive feature of the fair. It was one of the four large new buildings erected by the State Society, and covered over a quarter of an acre. The motive power was furnished free, and it was the best arranged and best conducted ever had in the State, and reflects credit on all who controlled it. I found a number of articles in this hall entirely new and worthy of special attention. Culver's safety car ringe was highly commended by all merchants, as well as was Green's patent panned raising machine. Du bois and Bengler's re-sawing scroll machine. The display of saws, scales, portable mills and hundreds of worthy meritorious articles in this hall kept it all the time crowded. The display of the Buffalo scale company made by the agents C. H. & W. G. Doud of Scranton, as well as their display of saws, carpenters and mechanics tools was alone sufficient to make a respectable exhibition. I am pleased to know that all the claims of all these parties were not overlooked by the Committees, and were suitably rewarded by medals and diplomas—the exhibitors declining money. In the agricultural implement line I noticed a new invention for husking corn. It takes through the stock and all and thoroughly separates the ear from the husk without wastage or mutilation. From practical operation I think it will do the labor of ten men. An adjustable cultivator made by the Alliance machine was also highly commended and received a premium.

Sandwiched between Power Hall and the trial course, and flanking the former on the east, was the display of field and barn machines and implements. There being no premiums on mowers and reapers, every exhibitor was allowed to "blow his own horn," which made this department more interesting than usual. The display was good, all the standard machines being represented. The trial of threshers resulted in a victory for the endless chain thresher and separator of the Trenton agricultural works. It was closely contested. Of plows the display covered well on to an acre, and we regret to state that owing to vexatious rail delays Pittsburgh did not compete. There were car loads of articles shipped from the west weeks ago that have not yet arrived. W. W. Wallace, the Remington Agricultural Works and different manufactures from various parts of the country are in the same boat. The rail road delays have been the greatest drawback to the fair, and will not justify the wisdom of its location hereafter here unless there is a radical change in railroad management. Domestic Hall, Mechanics and Artizans' Hall, Fruit and Floral Hall were all well filled. The fruit department particularly was a decided success.

The competition of County societies in fruit was very properly awarded to Cumberland county, which made of it self a display equal to the average at State Fairs. The display of farm products was respectable, and of acclimated cerals, highly varied and creditable. The farmi school and propagating farm in Centre county, made a good show, and your readers can feel proud of the new life lately instilled in this institution, by your own worthy citizen, James Kelly, Esq. Pittsburgh came in for some honors, among which I would name Rodgers, & Hells on their hay elevator; Hall on his potatoe digger Dr. Shallenberger of Rochester, on his Fever and Ague antidote, and the Beaver Falls file company on their files. There is considerable in each department worthy of mention that space forbids.

The Cattle Department included short horns, Alderneys, Devons, Holstuns, Ayershire and Herfords grades, and a few dunghills. It was fully up to the standard in this line, but would not compare with a western State. The swine was all owned by one "Chester county white" man, who came more to sell than to exhibit.

The Sheep Department was not equal to a district exhibition in Washington county, and would not compare with the display made in an Allegheny county sheep shearing festival.

The location of the fair at this place was mainly through the influence of Capt. Morris, the State Society's President and one of the most enterprising citizens of the State. It was backed by the Board and had the active co-operation of Messrs. Seeler and McConkey, the Secretaries, who have untiringly devoted their time for months to the preliminaries of the exhibition and arranging practical details. The meeting of the Board on Thursday evening showed this Society in a prosperous financial condition, which would have been considerably swelled by receipts on Friday had the weather been favorable.

After adjournment the Board and a few invited guests accepted an invitation for refreshments at the palatial residence of Col. Rand, a wealthy citizen of the city. The substantials and luxuries of life were hospitably dispensed by the noble host and his accomplished lady. The Pentateuch in recording Noah's inebriation does not speak of the character of the wine used, but if it was as palatable as that served by our worthy host it is no wonder the venerable patriarch drank too much of it. The company was highly pleased and most hospitably entertained, and the evening was interspersed with music and song. The admirers of Terpsichore had an opportunity of seeing the rendition of a jig by a well known venerable member of the Board, who showed as much grace and activity as most lovers of Erin do at twenty. An ex-President and well known bachelor also showed their knowledge of Calesthenics. The company adjourned with the highest thanks to the host and hostess.

The City of Scranton is claimed to have eighty thousand inhabitants. It has three daily newspapers, (English), and two first class hotels. Your correspondent stopped at the Lackawana Valley House, near the railroad depot. It is a new, finely finished and elegantly furnished hotel, kept by Edward Burnham, Esq., an enlightened, jovial, companionable host. Notwithstanding the immense crowd, there was little drunkenness—a result alike due to the good liquors and management of the proprietor, clerk and barkeeper. Scranton lies very much like the city of Williamsport, and has fine variated mountain scenery. It is a busy, bustling mineral working city, and no one seems to be idle.

The fair attracted exhibitors from New York, New Jersey and other States, besides the usual run of thieves and pickpockets. The police and detective arrangements were good, and the losses were not as heavy as usual. The exhibition has done considerable good in stirring up and making an interest in fairs, and if the State Society do not hold their exhibition here next year, there will be a distinct organization for that purpose. In conclusion, I would reiterate what I have previously expressed, that fairs, under whatever name, should be permanently located. The wisdom of this is shown at St. Louis, New Orleans and other points, which have adopted the theory with the most gratifying results. J. T. F. W.

PURE LIQUORS, PURE LIQUORS, FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Cognac Brandy,	Sherry Wine.
Old Otard Brandy,	Port Wine.

PINET, CUSTILLION & CO'S Very Old COGNAC.

Madeira Wine,	Claret Wine.
Catawba Wine,	Muscatel Wine.

Speer's Port Grape Wine; also English and Scotch Ales, Mumm's & Sons', Youngell's, Campbell's, Alsop's, Bass & Co's, warranted the genuine article. Sold at the lowest prices, by the case or bottle, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
and Family Medicine Depot,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Streets.

Go to JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets, for the finest cigars in the city. Imported and domestic of all kinds sold lower than elsewhere. Remember the place, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

BEAR IN MIND.

When disease has undermined the health, and physical system has become prostrated, a stimulant that will not only strengthen, but remove the cause, should be immediately resorted to. Mental distress is also a fruitful source of the breaking down of the constitution, and the ravages of this enemy to health are truly alarming. For all such maladies Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have been found unsurpassed. By acting directly upon the digestive organs, they remove the heavy, disagreeable feeling after eating, so often complained of by persons of a delicate temperament. As soon as digestion is restored, the patient finds his strength increasing, and his general health improves.

Thousands of persons certify that it may be relied on in all cases of weakness or nervous debility attendant upon sedentary habits. The generality of Bitters are so disagreeable to the taste that I cannot conscientiously recommend them. This is not the case with Hostetter's Bitters, which will be found mild and soothing, pleasant. Balsamic plants, barks and roots contribute their restorative juices to render it so thing and strengthening. Its basis is the only pure stimulant which has ever been produced, containing no *fusil oil*, or any other deleterious element, the most careful and skilful chemists have analyzed the Bitters and pronounce them harmless. This is scientific testimony; but the testimony of the thousands of thousands who have experienced the preventive and curative effects of the GREAT VEGETABLE TONIC and ALTERATIVE of modern times is still more conclusive. In Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nervous Complaints, Chronic Complaints and general debility it is as nearly infallible as anything in this fallible world can be.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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VAN DOREN,
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MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
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STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
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ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
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Manufacturers of
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STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
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Fine Grate Fronts,
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COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
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DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
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GRATES! GRATES!
GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual* saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

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Popular Prices
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Great Bargains in Plaid and Striped
Long and Square Shawls,
At $1.50.
EMBOSSED CLOTH SKIRTS.
At 75c., Men's White Dress Shirts,
At $1.00, Men's Plain and Plaid Woolen Shirts,
At 37½c., Men's Undershirts and Drawers.
At 62½c., Children's Balmoral Hose,
At 12½c., Ladies' Lace Collars.
At 12½c., Cotton Batting, a bargain.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
Hats and Bonnets,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
Ostrich Tips, Willow Plumes,
AND OTHER NOVELTIES IN FEATHERS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
Cloth Suits, Velveteens,
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Gloves, Notions, &c.,
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BELL & M
OORHOUSE,
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New Goods!!
33 PER
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CENT.
EAR'S PRICES!!
Shawls, Plaids,
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S, CHINTZES, LINENS.
NEW GOODS
HATS, CAPS,
AND
FURS.
M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood Street.
Have on hand the Largest and Most Complete Stock of HATS, CAPS and LADIES' FURS ever brought to this city, embracing every Style and Quality.
MERCHANTS are requested to call and examine our stock. Our Goods are BOUGHT DIRECT from the Manufacturers FOR CASH, which enables us to sell as low as any House in the country.
Orders Promptly Filled.
M'CORD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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BOOKS.
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A large stock and at genuine WHOLESALE PRICES.
J. L. READ & SON,
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JOS. HORNE & CO.
Would Invite the Attention of
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To Their Lines of
TRIMMING, BONNET,
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SASH RIBBONS,
Which have been Imported direct from Manufacturers. Also to their Assortment of
Bonnets, Velvets,
Black and Colored Satins.
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We are just receiving everything in
Millinery Goods,
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FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 4, 1870.

The money market shows more activity to-day. The offerings at bank yesterday were larger than usual, and found the banks unprepared to discount equal to the demands upon them. We presume that more might have been safely done, and the public accommodated, but bank officers are supposed to know their own business best, and are not usually inclined to err on this side. A full axe of all their resources by way of capital and deposits sometimes past the point of prudence is the more general practice in Pittsburgh as well as elsewhere. The outside market is not so well supplied with first class paper. Borrowers who had gone into bank were awaiting the result of their applications there.

The local stock market is rather quiet. In the absence of bank stocks at full rates, investors are turning their attention to bonds.

Allegheny Valley 7-30's were in request at 89¾@90¼, with sales of a few small lots at 90. Allegheny Valley 7s (new extension) are coming upon the market without finding, thus far, very ready sales. They were offered to-day at 82.

Ten dollars per share was bid to-day for Columbia oil stock. We could learn of no dealings in Dalzell, West Penna or Venango Central.

The gold market has been heavy during the day at 111@111¼.

Government bonds sympathised with gold and have dropped off ¼ per cent. from the quotations of Saturday last.

The stock market opened firm with fair demand.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following table, which will show the changes made during the day:

	Opening rates.	Closing rates.
New York Central	97¾	97¾
Do Scrip	97¾	97¾
Erie	23¾	23¾
Reading	97¾	97¾
Mich. Southern	90¾	90¾
Cleaveland & Pittsburg	93¾	93¾
Rock Island	97	97
Do. Preferred	97½	97½
Ft. Wayne	90¾	90¾
Ohio & Miss. Common	31¾	31¾
Do. Preferred	61½	61½
Ohio & Mississippi	32¾	32¾
Wabash	87½	87½
Adams Express	68¾	68¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111¼	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	109¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	109¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	109¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	112¾	U. S. 10-40s	109¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	112¾	U. S. 7-30s	89¾
U. S. 5-20 1867	112¾	Cy. Pacific	111¾

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1870.

Gold quiet, opening at 111¾, fell to 111, and closed steady at 111¼@111⅜. Borrowing rates 3@6 per cent. per annum, and 6@6½ per cent. per day.

The high borrowing rate for cash gold is inducing holders of 'Tis bonds to turn them into the Treasury for currency. Over $300,000 were turned in to-day. The buoyancy and advance in American securities in London to-day is due in part to the belief that the terms of the late peace are more favorable, although the great ease in money at that point has much to do with the advance. Money is easier in the London market, a perfect glut, and the rates of interest are 1@1½ per cent. Money here is a little more active, and 7 per cent. is the general rate on call. Government dealers are accommodated at 4@5 per cent. Foreign exchange is heavy and lower at 9½@9 15-16. Government bonds are quiet and firm. Coupons, 1881, 113¾@114; 5-20's, '62, 112¾@113; do. '64, 113¾@113¾; do. '65, 113¾@113¾; do '65, new, 113¾@113¾; do '67, 113¾@113¾; do '68, 113¾@113¾; 10-40's, 109¾@109¾; Currency 6's, 111¾@111¾.

State bonds steady: Missouri 90¾; old Tennessee 62¾; new 60¾; old Virginia 68; new 63¾; old North Carolina 58; new 37¾.

Stocks are strong and active with Reading as the great feature.

Canton, 65¾; Cumberland, 31; Western Union Telegraph, 37¾; Quicksilver, 15¾; Mariposa, 5; do pref., 11; Adams Express, 69; Wells & Fargo, 44; American, 32½; United States, 66¾; Pacific Mail, 47¾; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 23¾; do pref., 67; Harlem, 131; do pref., 134; Reading, 90¾; Michigan Central, 93; C. & P., 109¾; N. W., 81¾; do pref., 91¾; Rock Island, 96¾; New Jersey Central, 107½; St. Paul, 84¾; do preferred, 91½; Wabash, 37¾; do preferred, 73; Fort Wayne, 90¾; Terre Haute, 25; do preferred, 55; Chicago & Alton, 112¾; do preferred, 113; Ohio & Mississippi, 33; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 79; Burlington and Quincy, 150; Lake Shore, 93¾; Indiana Central, 17¾; Illinois Central, 138; St. Joseph, 111¾; do preferred, 114¾.

Sub-Treasury balance, gold $82,189,885; currency, $7,643,304.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 4, 1870.

The oil business continues exceedingly dull and heavy, but hopes of an early improvement are entertained. It is not likely, however, that there will be much of an improvement until after the election, as many operators are mixed up, directly or indirectly, with politics, and this is absorbing their time and attention to such a degree that for the time being the oil trade is looked upon as a secondary matter—as worthy of no particular attention. It is hoped, however, that after the election is over business will revive, and that the stagnation which has prevailed for a week or more past, will be succeeded by buoyancy and activity, and that it will be maintained during the balance of the season which is rapidly drawing to a close. There is a continued absence of anything like speculation, that is comparatively speaking, and it is a noticeable fact that the market, here, has been unusually clear of anything of this kind this year, and the oil business bids fair to be placed on as substantial a basis, glass or any other branch of Pittsburgh manufactures.

CRUDE.

The crude market is quiet and without important change. Sales are bbls seller 10 days at 9¾; 1,000 1st half October at 9¾; 6 cars spot at 9¾; and 1,000 seller all year at 9. November quoted at 9¼@9¾; December 9¾; and buyer all year 10

REFINED.

Quiet and rather weak, though unchanged. October quoted at 25@25¾; November 24½; December 24½; buyer all year 25½@26. Sale 1,000 October at 25.

STATEMENT OF CRUDE OIL SHIPPED BY P. RR. AND A. V. R. R. OIL LINE, DURING WEEK ENDING OCT. 1, 1870.

By Parker & Thompson from Parker to Josiah Macy's & Sons, New York, 1,885 bbls.

By Parker & Thompson from Parker to Wardell, Frew & Co., Philadelphia, 900 bbls.

By Parker & Thompson, from Parker to M. Lloyd, Philadelphia, 424.

By Fisher Bros. from Parker to Malcolm Lloyd, Philadelphia, 468 bbls.

By Fisher Bros. from Parker to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila., 1,122 bbls.

By H. S. Duncan from Parker to W. P. Logan & Co., Phila., 1,443 bbls.

By D. C. Herbst from Parker, to Poultney & Moale, Baltimore, 864 bbls.

By T. King from Scrubgrass to Poultney & Moale, Balti., 642.

Total	6,866 bbls. of 42 gals.
Total to Phila	4,307 bbls.
Total to Baltimore	1,158 bbls
Total to New York	1,401 bbls
Grand Total	6,866 bbls

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

Wormser Myers & Co 267, account Lockhart & Co; James Wilkins 362, account Phila & B Pet Co Vista O W 266, account T Hackett; National Ref Co 686, account L W Young; Citizens O W 265, account same; Citizens O W 267, account D C Herbst; Waring K & Co 255, account T Hackett; same 166, account same; Goodwin & Barbour 670, account J B Barbour; H W C Tweddle 826, account T Chess; Union O W 264, account O S Goldrick; same 258, account D C Herbst; Fairview O W 228, account same.

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 160 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Wormser, Meyers & Co., 199 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, Logan, Smeadale & Co., 149 bbls. ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

Standard on Co., 500 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Citizens' Oil Co., 255 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total 1,403 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Cotton easier; sales 3,215 bales uplands at 16¼c. Flour in fair demand and advanced for export 5c, with sales 8,000 bbls superfine at $4.90@5.10; extra $5.35@5.45; choice $5.50@5.60; white wheat at $5.90@6.00, Ohio $5.45@6.30; St. Louis $4.50@8. Rye Flour unchanged. Corn Meal unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm, with prices advanced 1@2c; sales of 60,000 bush No 2 old spring at $1.12@1.20; winter red and amber $1.13@1.16; amber $1.21; No 2 $1.17. Corn firm and advanced 2c; No 1 white 72c; No 2 69@70c. Corn-yellow 73c. Oats a shade better; No 1 43c; No 2 42c; Michigan 47c. Clover seed $5.50.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4. Flour omitted, and unchanged. Wheat dull; Red Indiana 1.37, amber $1.45@1.47. White Kentucky, choice $1.60. Rye weak. Corn dull and nominally yellow 69½; mixed 68@69c. Oats dull at 45@48. Provisions nominal. Petroleum dull, crude 10@11, refined 25½. Whiskey steady in moderate demand.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 4. Flour dull and nominal; extra superfine $4.50. Wheat opened firm and closed dull; No 1 $1.09; No 2 $1.07. Oats—No 2 46c. Corn dull and nominal. Rye—No 2 scarce at 66@70c. Barley—No 2 firm at 90c. Hogs firm at $7.00@8.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 4. Flour steady. Wheat firm; western red $1.34@1.45. Yellow Corn 68c. Oats firm at 46@48c. Rye nominal. Pork quiet and unchanged at $20.00@20.50. Bacon—shoulders 14½@14¾c; clear rib 17½@17¾c; hams 20@20½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 4.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; receipts 600 bales; exports 252 bales. Flour unchanged. Corn $1.00@1.30. Corn 75@77c. Oats 45@50c. Hay $22. Bacon—Clear Sides 16½c. Lard Refined 17c. Pork $25. Bacon, shoulders 13½c; sides 16½c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Dry Goods market for the past few days has been exceedingly dull, with but few changes. Ellerton D. 4-4 Brown Sheetings, have been reduced from 12 to 11½c; also Pemberton C. Brown Cantoo flannels from 16 to 15½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 4.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and advanced 1c; No 1 red winter $1.20; No 2 $1.17. Corn better at 75c for No 1 white; No 2 No 2 do. Oats nominal at 45c. Petroleum quiet and weak: crude $4.36; refined 22½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 4.—Cotton is in fair demand and unchanged; middlings 15¼@15½c; sales, 2,000 bales; receipts, 1,645 bales; stock, 32,900.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, October 1—170 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 1 bbl eggs, Voigt M & C; 26 sacks wheat, 18 do oats, 5 Hood; 17 do barley, Meanor & H; 20 sks wheat, J Campbell; 1 car barley, Houck J & Co; 1 car oats, J C Schauppe & Co; 15 bbls whisky, W Watson & Co; 10 bbls vinegar, Jas Bryson; 1 car cooperage, W Hastings; 1 same, J Painter; 108 o bbls, National Ref Co; 1 car wheat, J W Bumgardner; 15 pkgs candles, Jno Porterfield, 2 tcs hams, Voigt & M; 5 bbls white key, Dillinger & S; 29 kgs beer, L Schmidt; 30 same, G Marks; 25 pkgs tob, A Schaub; 102 sks corn, 66 do wheat, Sharpley, H Hood; 15 pkgs tob, McMullin & Co; 20 bxs candles, J H Painter; 5 pkgs tob, Johnston & C; 10 bbls 1 oil, J S Dilworth & Co; 5 bbls glue, W B McLean; 8 Son; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 9 pkgs tobo, Jno Fullerton & Son; 10 bxs candles, Segmyer & V; 20 same, S P Shriver & Co; 1 bbl whiskey, Jas McKay; 2 tcs beef, E H Myers & Co; 50 pails tob, R F Weddle; 7 sks pearls, Ex Glass Co; 6 same, Baker & P; 6 same, Boyce W & Co; 12 bales cotton, Holmes B & C; 1 same A M Harper; 75 hides, J Hammett & S n; 127 sks barley, 61 do oats, 122 do wheat, P Duff & Son; 25 bbls whisky, J S Finch & Co; 250 sks oats, Laing & Mck; 1 car staves, C Strait.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, October 4—100 bbls flour, J & A Deitz; 204 sks barley, W J Mack; 100 do do, Pier D & Co; 100 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 6 tons 2 nuples, 10 bbls do do, 7 sks potatoes, Meanor & Harper; 12 bbls apples, P Duff & Son; 1 car f bricks, Kier, G & Co; 35 e oil bbls, H Herr; 48 bgs oats, Woodworth & D; 55 g hides, 1 do sheep skins, 250 bbls g apples, Voigt, Graf; 17 do do, H Rea Jr; 94 do do, J A Graff; 12 bxs cheese, L J Blackhard; 30 bbls apples, B & D; 6 bbls do, Hinton Iron Works; 1 do beans, J C Hidwell; 50 tcs hams, E H Myers & Co; 1 car stone, J Hasting; 10 cider mills, W W Knox; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 14 bbls mdse, Wallace, C & Co; 85 bales yarn, R Hood & Co; 5 bbls alcohol, 1 do gin, R E Sellers; 2 do do, J Henderson & Bro; 30 pails tobacco, Austin & Co; 4 bales paper, C P Markle & Co; 35 cases lard, Reese Owens; 35 bbls spirits, Hostetter & Smith; 5 bbls alcohol, Schwartz & Co; 25 bbls flour, 100 sks do, S Lindsay, Jr & Co; 5 bbls alcohol, B L Fahnestock; 5 do do, A Bell & Co; 17 do do, Hostetter & S; 1 car barley, 1 do middlings, 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 250 pigs lead, B L Fahnestock; 140 lgs bone dust, Seward & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, October 4. 1 car lumber, Austin & Co; 61 do do, Scott & Gisal; 3 cars metal, John Moorhead; 1 car junk and iron, W McKinney; 150 bbls apples, Ira Lackey; 150 do do, W H Graff & Co; 15 sks corn, 6 do wheat, P Duff & Son; 2 pkgs hardware, Bruggerman & O'B, 2 cars blooms, Park Bro & Co; 2 same, Nimick & Co; 2 cars ore, Shoenberger & Co; 25 bxs starch, Kirshler & M; 5 bbls oil, W Flaccus & Son; 9 bbls turnups, James A Gray; 15 bxs s mach, Smith & F; 16 jars Wm Smith; 24 bbls apples, Bruggerman & O'B; 50 bbls apples, Hackman & Co; 1 pkg whips, Meanor M & Co; 18 s c chairs, Lemon & W; 12 same, Chase S & Co; 5 bales batting, J S Dilworth & Co; 50 sks feed, Dorrington & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, October 4.—4 barrels whisky, Bingham & P; 5 bdls b corn, J Herbst 10 same, E H Mathews; 60 sks oats, M Steel & Son; 2 tubs cheese, J Boldinger, 1 do butter, Spang C & Co; 1 same, Lewis H & D; 1 same, Pgh Iron & Forge Co; 7 sks oats, J C Thompson; 2 cars metal, Graff B & Co; 2 pkgs lumber, Harper G & Co; 92 bgs barley, Weil & Co; 2 bbls onions, R & A Carson.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, October 4.—84 sks barley, McHenry; 180 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 23 bbls grape jam, Jacob Kelly; 100 bbls apples, J C Anderson; 2 bbls wine, Porter & S; 46 bbls whisky, W J Mack; 1 bbl eggs, W W Woods; 4 bxs butter, Voigt, Babcock Co; 7 bgs rags, 1 bx butter, Rankin Bro; 140 sks oats, Babcock, McCreery & Co; 141 do oats, Keil & Hitchart; 20 do barley, 3 bbls wine, Stephenson & Hartley; 70 sks e corn, 2 bbls eggs, McCracken, G & Co.

GENEVA PACKET LINE, October 4—2 bxs butter, 2 do eggs, 4 boxes chickens, Wm Cooper G & Co; 750 gallis stoneware, W D Cooper & Co; 20 oil bbls, A Kirk & Co; 5 bbls eggs, M W Smith & Bro; 30 sks corn, 5 bbls eggs, 10 bales hay, 16 bbls flour, S Patterson; 70 bgs corn, S Krebs.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL BANK

No. 35 Bank Block,

PITTSBURGH, PA

CAPITAL.....$100,000

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Collections made in all the principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

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THOMAS FAWCETT,	MADISON BAILEY,
D. W. CARROLL,	JOHN THOMPSON,
JAMES H. HOPKINS,	GEORGE SINGHAM,
JULIUS ARKER,	ABRAM HAYS,
JAMES BROWN,	DAVID M. LEECH,
J. H. WALTER,	JAMES LYONS.

THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
H. HUNNINGS, Asst. Cashier.

apl1:y30w

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 65 Fourth Avenue.

CHARTERED IN 1855.

ASSETS, $2,598,371 60

Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums of not less than ONE DOLLAR, and 6 dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December, since the Bank was organized, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year, without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.

Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

PRESIDENT—JAMES HERDMAN.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

George Albree,	A. M. Pollock, M. D.,
John S. Dalzell,	Robert Robb,
Benj. F. Fahnestock,	John H. Shoenberger,
James McAuley,	James Shidle,
James B. Meeds,	Alexander Speer,
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Henry J. Lynch, Peter A. Sindelra.

John Lindler

STEAMSHIPS.

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CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP.
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE.
CITY OF LONDON.

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,

143 SMITHFIELD STREET.

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Lubricating, Lard, Linseed, Carbon, AND HEAD-LIGHT OILS.

OFFICE: ROOM 5, GAZETTE BUILDING, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ All orders promptly filled, and Oils delivered free of charge in quantities to suit purchasers in the city. au18:105

BURKE & WOOD,

Petroleum.

4 PERRY'S BUILDING,

Pittsburgh.

CHAS. C. BURKE. JOSEPH P. WOOD.

CHARLES C. BURKE,

101 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

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Tack, Bro. & Co.,

PERRY BUILDING,

Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

DEALERS IN

Crude & Refined Petroleum.

TACK BROS.,

Philadelphia.

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WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in

Petroleum and its Products,

DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY.

Philadelphia Address,

WARING, KING & CO.,

ap27 109 WALNUT STREET.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY.

Herbert W. C. Tweddle,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

ECLIPSE RAILROAD AXLE OIL,

Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

LOCOMOTIVE, ENGINE, MACHINE SHOP, AND SAW MILL AND PLANING MILL OILS.

Adapted for high speed.

SPINKLE OILS, WOOL, HEAD-LIGHT OIL, OIL, TANNERS STUF, BENZOLE, PRINTING AND FINISHING GAS LAMP OIL, HARNESS OIL, PARAFFINE.

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr Tweddle's patent by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use upon many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

CALCINED PLASTER.—50 barrels best brand Calcined Plaster in store and for sale by JOHN S. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue

CIDER.—25 bbls Old Cider, for sale by J. S. CANFIELD.

DRIED PEACHES.—5 bbls for sale by J. S. CANFIELD.

FEATHERS.—10 bags now landing, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

RIVER NEWS.

The river rose over a foot on Monday night and yesterday, and last evening the marks indicated 5 feet 5 inches. Weather cloudy and cool, with every appearance of more rain.

There have been no arrivals since the date of our last report.

The Messenger is receiving for New Orleans, and will leave as soon as there is sufficient water.

Capt. M. A. Cox was in town yesterday. He expected the hull for his new boat down last evening, and expects to have her ready for business in about a month.

The Glendale, Capt. Hare, will probably be the first boat out for St. Louis.

Capt. Wm. Coulson, has contracted for a new boat for the mountain trade.

The Brill, Capt. W. W. Auld, will probably be withdrawn from the Monongahela trade and go below. She is very neat and substantial boat, and ought to make money in almost any trade requiring light draft. Mr. John Worrell, a steamboat clerk of seventeen years standing, mostly in the Monongahela river trade, has charge of the office.

—The Vicksburg *Herald* says: The cut off made by the river bursting through at Davis' Bend in 1867 has caused a magnificent lake to form, extending twenty-five miles in length, and excluding the landings of Ashwood, Enols, New Carthage and Point Pleasant, from access to steamboats ascending the river. The packets are forced, from a sand bar forming accross the lower end, to go the entire length of the lake twice during each trip. In a few years it will not be possible for a steamboat to find a channel in the lake.

—An Evansville dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: From the officers of the Norman just arrived, I learn that the steamer Anna struck a log at the foot of Slim Island, at 9 o'clock last night, and sunk in 7½ feet of water. She lies upon the log and is badly bent. The freight in the hold is damaged and a portion on deck.

—The ferry boat Tensas, plying between Vicksburg and Delth, sunk last Tuesday morning at Vicksburg. The hurricane deck is just above water, and careened to the starboard. She can be raised, and was recently repaired by Capt. Rea, and is insured for $5,000

—The propeller Brilliant still lies sunk at Four Mile. If not raised soon she will go to pieces. Her captain, we hear, holds the Charmer and Shamrock responsible for sinking her.

—W. O Bowers, engineer of the Pilot, while repairing the wheels of his steamer at San Fransisco, 22d, was caught between the wheel and the boat, and serious ly hurt internally.

—The Oregon Legislature will be asked to amend the pilot laws, so as to exempt vessels from taking pilots when they employ tugs to tow them up the Columbia.

—The Wauanita, from New Orleans, was expected to arrive at Portland on Saturday night. She will reload there for same point again.

—There is some talk of asking the Indiana Legislature for an appropriation towards improving the Wabash river.

—Capt. C. L. Brennan is in command of the Junior, now engaged in the Cincinnati and Louisville Mail Line.

—The machinery and cabin of Captain Boardman's iron steamer for Red river are building at Louisville.

—The Lorena left Portland for New Orleans on Saturday with two barges in tow drawing 32 inches.

—Wm. C. Kimber, of St. Louis, has been appointed clerk of the Government snag boat S. H. Long.

—The Argosy Bellevernon, Kate Robinson, Fannie Brandies and Shannon are laid up at Portland

—The St. Marys is laid up at St. Louis as is also the Louisville at Cairo.

—The Mollie Moore, St. Louis to New Orleans, was at Cairo on Sunday.

—The Kate Putnam was at Enterprise on Saturday last.

—Capt. W. H. Brown was in Marietta last week.

RIVER PACKETS.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

FOR MEMPHIS and NEW ORLEANS.—The staunch and fast steamer

MESSENGER.....Capt. ROBERT GREENLEE,

Will leave for the above and intermediate ports THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to GEO. H. CHESNUT & CO.

oc7 PLACE & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS, numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

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Petroleum.

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FEATHERS.—10 bags now landing, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS.

INFANTS' CLOAKS AND SACQUES.

INFANTS' CAPES, HOODS AND BOOTS.

MENS', YOUTHS' AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR,

AT

JAMES PHELAN'S

OLD STAND STOCKING STORE,

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No. 116 FIFTH AVENUE.

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SUCCESSORS TO PERCEVAL BECKETT,

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☞ Branch Patent Office, Washington, D. C. ☞ Drawing Class for Mechanics on Wednesday. ap29

WINE OF LIFE.—The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink WARNER'S WINE OF LIFE, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to avoid good health shun from use of liver spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also all first-class saloons. Price $1.00, in quart bottles.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

No. 80 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Thos. M. Marshall,	John M. Marriand,
Wm. T. Shannon,	Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott	Jos. B. Kelly,
Chas. H. Reed,	John Floyd.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada. Prompt attention paid to correspondents. se12:65

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOODD STREET, CORNER SECOND AVE.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Gold, Coupon Bonds and Stock BOUGHT AND SOLD.

A. BRADLEY, President.
W. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr. Cashier.

oc9:67

Allegheny Savings Bank,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

ORGANIZED IN 1845.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Deposits received and ☞ per cent. allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted.

Discount days, MONDAY and THURSDAY.

DIRECTORS:

James L. Graham,	John Benn,
A. Moore,	G. Wetzach,
D. Dellaven,	Andrew Ackley,
	S. H. Geyer.

JAMES L. GRAHAM, President.
JOHN W. RIDDLE, Cashier. jy16:n10

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

Of Pittsburgh.

No. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

Capital Stock.....$500,000.

J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.
W. McCANDLESS, Asst. Cashier.

se25:28

THE DIAMOND SAVINGS BANK,

No. 6 DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$240,000

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Deposits in sums of $1 and upwards received. Interest allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to collections, proceeds of which will be remitted promptly.

DIRECTORS:

James M. Cooper,	Abraham Garrison,
James K. J. Allison,	Andrew L. Robinson,
Wm. Hinds,	Richard Cooper,
Jos. Fleming,	N. P. Sawyer.

Wm. D. Cooper.

President—N. P. SAWYER.
Cashier—JOHN S. SCULLY. feb:y72

CITY BANK,

112 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL.....PITTSBURGH, PA.....$100,000

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all and in all the principal points of the United States and Canada.

DOMINICK HIMSEN, President.
JAMES McCABE, Vice President.
W. N. MORGAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

D. Himsen,	James McCabe,
Thomas Kourbe,	Hugh Keating,
Patrick Dunn,	Patrick Campbell,
Chas. B. Barr,	James Phelan,
Chas. Magian	H. A. Freyvogle,
H. J. Gross,	Wm. Kirk,
N. Stapy.	

JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

Of Pittsburgh,

FOR THE

Safe Keeping of Valuables,

Under guarantee, and the renting of Safes in its

Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults,

No. 83 Fourth Ave.

President—WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
Vice President—HENRY FLOYD.

DIRECTORS:

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Henry Floyd,	John H. Ricketts,
William Rea,	George Black,
William M. Lyon,	Curtis G. Shinsey.
Jas. I. Bennett,	

Sec'y and Treas.—S. F. VON BONNHORST.
Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY,

No. 92 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL.....$200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

W. H. RYERSON, President. W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

ALEXANDER BATES,	JOHN LINDSAY,
A. H. ENGLISH,	D. S. MACRUM,
W. H. RYERSON,	JOHN O. PHILLIPS,
W. O. HUGHART,	J. P. WILSON,
	JACOB KLEE.

Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

INTEREST allowed on TIME DEPOSITS.

Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

**HART, CAUGHEY & CO

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Dr. Gilmore, the Chairman of the Committee on Speakers, can be seen at the office of the Executive Committee every afternoon at half past two o'clock. When at any other time the Doctor may be absent, Mr. C. B. Seeley, the Secretary, has agreed to attend to the duties of the Committee, at his office, directly opposite, 97 Fifth avenue.

The Eclipse Coal Hod, recently patented will take the place of all others.

Before purchasing your Coal Scuttle, examine the Patent Eclipse Coal Hod, at R. Stevenson & Co., Federal street Allegheny. Dealers are referred to advertisement.

The Birmingham Union Republicans will this (Wednesday) evening, between seven and nine o'clock, at the Town Hall, select candidates for borough officers, to be voted for at the election on Tuesday next.

Knap's Battery.—The Division Commander of the Eighteenth Division, has just returned from Harrisburg with two beautiful brass six pounder gun caissons, &c., complete, for Knap's famous battery. They will be turned over to the company in a few days.

The Allegheny schools.—Last evening an attempt was made to hold a regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers, but no quorum could be secured. It was decided to hold a special meeting next Thursday evening next, at the usual place, City Hall.

The many friends and acquaintances of Dr. S. S. Christ will be delighted to hear that he has consented to locate in our city. The Doctor has been one of the most successful practitioners for the last twenty years. We shall be pleased to inform our people where he can be found as soon as we can learn his location in the city.

Personal.—Mr. H. C. Puterman, for many years clerk at the Eastern Exchange (East Liberty) and well known as a very affable and obliging gentleman, has gone into the commercial brokerage business in this city. He is associated with Mr. J. M. B. Horry. The style of the firm is Horn & Co., and they will pay particular attention to the purchase and sale of liquors, tobacco and cigars.

Magoun, the tobacconist, No. 45 Ninth street, has a reputation second to none in the trade. As that he keeps in his store hence the stamp of the man who owns the establishment, and carries with it his character for integrity. Wholesale or retail purchasers will find it to their interest to call on Mr. Magoun. His stock is always fresh, his prices are always moderate and he can always be relied upon.

Some fine specimens of queensware of a new design are now on exhibition at the warehouse of the Keystone Pottery, 383 Liberty street. Messrs. Bryan & Co. deserve the patronage of every housewife who can appreciate excellence in our home manufactures. Country merchants who desire a choice stock of queensware, as well as any article usually in the market, and can be sold very cheap, should invest their money at 383 Liberty street.

At a recent meeting held by the "Reformers" in Allegheny, a German physician spoke. We regret his speech was not reported.

"We can be proud of the Reform party, because I know them and because they have asked me to speak for them. I know them. They are all rich. Joseph Walton was formerly a bricklayer, but is now also rich. I will vote like a rich man. Reform first, except Squire Hartje, who is an honorable man. He was formerly poor, but now is also rich. I will vote him into the Assembly."

Prosperity.—The Fifth United Presbyterian congregation, corner of Webster avenue and Washington street, Pittsburgh, celebrated their eighth anniversary of their organization on the 5th of September. The pastor, Rev. S. B. Reed, preached on Samuel 12:21, and showed the great reason there was for the people to thank the Lord in view of his goodness to them during all their history. Last year alone, he received seventy-five new members on profession of faith and twenty-six by certificate; he also baptized seventy-four persons, seventy infants and four adults. He also distributed $5,026 to various religious enterprises.

Attempted Suicide.

Charles Ford was arrested and taken to the Twelfth ward station house yesterday evening on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and while confined in one of the cells of the station house attempted to "shuffle off this mortal coil" by hanging himself. Captain Weaver, who is in charge of the station, was informed from one of the tiers of the cell by his suspenders, one end of which was looped around his neck, and he immediately cut him down in time to save his life. Charles was then taken before the Central station, where he was provided with quarters.

Fire at Sharpsburg.

About half past four o'clock yesterday, flames were discovered issuing from the log factory belonging to the firm of Lewis, Baily, Dalzell & Co., at Sharpsburg. The alarm was given and with the limited means at hand for the suppression of fire, the flames were soon successfully, but could not save the building, which was a frame structure. The entire building was destroyed, causing a loss of about three thousand dollars, which was fully covered by insurance. There have been a fire in the building during the summer and that is the fifth time it has caught on fire, which can only be accounted for on the theory that it was the work of an incendiary.

Alleged Forgery—Trouble in the Family.

Yesterday Michael Weber made information before Alderman Reister charging Gertrude Stappert with forgery. The prosecutor says the accused borrowed one hundred dollars on August last, giving as security a judgment note for the amount, which he was to destroy and to run one year. When the note was presented to the bank, it is stated that he refused to pay it, and said that he protested the transaction, that he had never signed such a note, and had nothing to do with it. He says he made no such note, and that they were ineffectual, and will was accordingly made. The Stapperts reside on Troy Hill. It is said that the family is one highly respected and worthy of patronage. Go to the grand entertainment at the Variation to-night.

Correction.

(The following communication was handed us just before going to press. It explains itself.—Ed.)

Messrs. Gazette, If I may intrude. We'll vote on Tuesday coming, and it behooves us to do that business intelligibly (*intelligently.* Ed.) but by no way of mistake. Now I want to have certain secret concerns are blowed on and uncovered. now what I want to inform you of is that I am not going to run, so to do my every live put to let you know that the Democracy has more room than they have said. Nothing to run for, I know this thing is. I'll tell you how it is. I'll be in thirteen. they're together well. I want to have you know that there are just now doing. I've cord long with Mr. Bell, and he's single shoe. They got damages from the court house and so on and got them, and I wrote certificate of same and now I have done. I've given them all this and he full of bogerish and use the whole of their strength thereof in a hand bolt for one purpose, for all those who hate who I have got in there, and whose name is now there now enter with quiet words and persuasive pains, thereof to depart blessed with long purses and deep pockets. Yes those was not a man of all the Reformers who believed the ticket could be elected. They did not believe that Mr. Trew could be elected to Congress. Was it not then in effect giving a vote to Hopkins, to deposit the ballot for Trew. The Democratic Party saw this, and they stood by chuckling. They were perfectly willing to allow the Reformers to pull the chestnuts out of the fire, while they seized and put them into their own Democratic pockets. [Laughter.] The other day he had picked up the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, one of the vilest copperhead sheets in the country, and found there a full column editorial taken from the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, and endorsed as

"SOUND DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE."

and so it was all over the country. The *Commercial* editorials were hailed with delight by the Copperheads, who rejoiced in this new ally—one which did not openly espouse the cause, but with false pretensions, endeavored to mislead honest men.

There was great talk of "rings." He had made inquiries upon that point, but could find nothing of it. He saw men at the head of Republicanism in the county, but when he inquired, there was no accusation brought against them. It was true they were leaders, and that was all. And what was that. A man couldn't hitch up a six horse team without a leader; a bank could not be managed without directors, and a party could not be run without some one at the head. The people certainly would be satisfied when they had good men at the head of affairs. From all the *facts* he could gather, such was the case in Allegheny county.

AN HONEST CONFESSION.

These Reform men did not believe they could elect any of their men. One of the leaders of the Reform had told him (the speaker) that day that they did not expect to elect Frew. The speaker asked him how he could then cast a vote for Frew, thus helping indirectly to elect Hopkins, and yet reconcile the action with his Republican conscience. The reply was, "*Oh, well, I think the Republicans party should suffer this defeat the present year.*" And for this reason they would put a rebel in Congress.

The speaker then reviewed the Democratic party, and showed that its whole record had been one of hostility to the Government, and that they still cling to the dead issues. He took up, also, the Democratic platform, and showed by facts and figures the great success which had crowned the efforts of a Republican Administration in assisting the country to re-uniting the country; in re-establishing commerce upon a substantial basis; of reconstructing Southern States; in making the dollar which was good in Maine was just as good in California, and that the future prosperity depended upon the retention of the present party in power. This could only be accomplished by sticking to the Regular Republican party. Republicans should be aware of all "Reformers" side issues. They should vote as they shot, in solid phalanx and in regular order. This Reform movement was not half as strong as last September's election. The Reformers could not be found when it came to the count. He asked all Republicans to go to the polls on the next tuesday in October, and decide by their ballots whether the Republican party was still to be trusted, whether it could still be retained in power to complete its great work, or whether Democracy, with all its horrid offensiveness was to usurp its place. He believed Republicans would be true to themselves, and that on next Tuesday their united voice, as of old, would show that Allegheny county was still the banner county of Republicanism. (Cheers.)

Mr. B. F. Lucas, was the last speaker. He briefly addressed the audience, taking up the issues between the two parties—Democratic and regular Republicans, and completely refuting the many slanders, which had been given currency through the Democratic organ. His remarks enlisted earnest attention, and we regret that want of space prevents a full synopsis of them.

At the close of Mr. Lucas remarks, the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for the regular ticket.

Republican Meeting in the Eighth Ward—Great Outpouring of the People—The Colored Troops in Line.

As the day of battle approaches, the interest increases, and the old veterans, who for years have been fighting the battles of the Republican party so successfully, aided by the new recruits acquired under the Fifteenth Amendment enter into the contest with a new life and vigor which is of itself sufficient to insure victory. The meetings held by the regular Republican party throughout the county were never better attended or more enthusiastic than they have been during the present campaign.

The thinking men of the party have been aroused to action by the little dissensions which have disappointed many politicians, and are awake to the importance of the success of the party in the present campaign, and as a consequence the meetings are more largely attended and the people more enthusiastic and determined upon the success of the Republican party than ever before. Meetings are being held almost every evening throughout the county.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the corner of Fulton and Penn avenue last evening, for the benefit of the Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh wards, and it was decidedly one of the best meetings of the campaign. There were over three thousand persons present, many of whom are new acquisitions to the Republican ranks under the Amendment. There were two fine bands of music in attendance, one of which accompanied the Avery Guards, a military company of colored men, which, under the command of Capt. Geo. W. Massey, attended the meeting in a body, making quite a fine appearance.

At half-past seven o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. George W. Wilson, on whose motion the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the meeting:

***President.*—H. W. Floyd.**

***Vice Presidents.*—Charles Jeremy, A. M. Brown, John Floyd, N. D. Reed, C. Hanson Love, H. W. Oliver, Henry Jones, George S. Morgan, John Wilson, Edward Mathews, Jos. A. Butler, Jared M. Brush, George H. Chalmers, R. M. Snodgrass, Wm. Johnston, H. Anderson, L. Goggins, Mr. Hart, J. W. Little, Robt. M'Cready, A. D. Robb, Wm. H. Hays, Jr., Geo. W. Mason, Richard Herring, Wm. H. Geiffess, James M'Cullem, M. Floyd Herron, John Lowry, Peter Soregel, Mr. Bauer, Dr. G. H. M'Nary, Wm. Wright, Jas. Bonebrake, Geo. Atkinson.**

***Secretaries.*—Reporters of the Press.**

Mr. Floyd, on taking the Chair, thanked the meeting for the honor conferred upon him, and said that as there were a number of eloquent gentlemen present to address the meeting he would not occupy the time in making a speech. He then introduced

H. BUCHER SWOPE, ESQ.

He said that Mr. Swope was the United States District Attorney, and the successor of Mr. Carnahan, the renegade.

Mr. Swope said that he was pleased to meet so many of the citizens of Pittsburgh, as it was his intention to become one of us and make this city his home. While for the past nine months he had been a temporarily resident of the city, he had had but little opportunity of forming acquaintance and he was practically a stranger. His remarks would necessarily have to be brief, as he was expected to address a meeting in the Twelfth ward. He then called the attention of his hearers to the importance of the issues to be determined at the coming election. The fight, he said, was with the common enemy, the Democratic party. No one would contend that there was a probability of electing a single man on the reform ticket, and therefore, every vote cast for it was cast in the interest of the Democratic party. The speaker then referred to the work of reconstruction by the Republican Legislature, and the Congress, and said that there never was a time when it was more necessary to elect Republicans than at the coming election. In Congress the question of who was to be decided, and the State Legislature would be required to redistrict the State not only in Congressional, Senatorial and Judicial districts, but for members of Congress also, and it was all important that the Allegheny County delegation be Republican both in Congress and the Legislature by Republicans. He also gave reasons why the colored voters should support the Republican ticket. His speech was one of the ablest we have heard during the campaign, and was enthusiastically received by the large audience.

Miles S. Humphries, Esq., was next introduced, and addressed the meeting at considerable length in his usual forcible manner.

W. C. Moreland, Esq., was the next speaker, and in a brief speech of twenty minutes' length he presented some very forcible reasons why the regular ticket should be elected.

The Chairmen then introduced

REV. WM. HUNTER.

Pastor of the Wylie Street A. M. Church, and Mr. Hunter made the first political speech ever made by a colored man at a political meeting in that ward.

Mr. Hunter said he was not well versed in the political questions of the day, but he had a few words to say to his brothren, who, like himself, were made citizens by the fifteenth amendment, and would cast their first vote at the approaching election. He had heard a great deal about reform, and also of rings and court house cliques, but he had not been in politics long enough to know anything about them. He was glad to see whom he and his brethren were indebted for the rights and privileges they enjoyed. The gentleman who preceded him (Mr. Lucas) had spoken of the colored men as he knew, all men of honor, and he had not a word to say against them, but he did not like the name they were kept. He urged the colored men to vote the regular Republican ticket, but said it was unnecessary to do so, as he felt sure that the colored man in the city with perhaps one exception, would vote the whole Republican ticket. There had been some talk among three or four of them about splitting their tickets and voting a portion of the reform ticket, but he had held a private meeting, and these men had all been converted, with perhaps one exception, and the meeting would be continued for his benefit. His arguments were of the most logical and forcible character, and his speech throughout one of the best of the campaign.

Gen. A. L. Pearson was next introduced and made a brief address in his usual pleasing manner, which was received with applause by his hearers.

**John S. Robb, Esq., candidate for Assembly, was next introduced and addressed the audience. After referring to a few points in the main issues the speaker turned his attention to the Democratic ballot, as to allow the election of men, whom they otherwise would not torch with a ten foot pole, men who in the nation's hour of peril were to be found in the ranks of the enemy; men who aimed their bullets at the heart of the government and struck at the mother's breast. No side issue could justify any Republican who believed in his government, in voting the Democratic ticket. Democrats came to cast their ballots, so